LARGEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD

One Will Cost One Million, the Other, Seven Millions.

AT ONE MEALS COST FIFTY CENTS

At the Other Five Dollars Would Hardly Procure the Guest a Smeth. Antithesis in Hotel Construction and Management as Represented in the Mills Hotel and the Astoria in New York City.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

The two largest, most costly and complete hotels in the world are to be opened in New York this month. One of them is situated in Bleecker street, near Broadway, and the other at the corner of 5th avenue and 34th street. One—the Mills hotel—is ten stories high, 200 by 100 feet in size, cost \$1,000,-000, has 1,564 lodging rooms, 200 bath tubs, 350 wash basins and a dining room in which 550 men may sit down to meals that will cost them from 5 to 50 cents. The charge for lodgings is 20 cents a day. The baths and wash basins, with plenty of soap and towels,

The other is the Astoria, on the site of the old Astor mansion, adjoining the Waldorf and under the same manage-ment. In fact, the two will be practically the same hotel except that William Waldorf Astor owns one and John Jacob Astor the other. Archways are cut through the party walls upon every floor. There is to be only one office, one kitchen and no division anywhere except in the rent and taxes. Waldorf is thirtion stories high and cost over \$5,000,000. The Astoria has seventeen stories available for guests, two for kitchens and storage under ground and three in the mansard roof and towers for servants. It cost over \$7,000,000. One million dollars more is being expended in furniture, in addition to similar equipment of the Waldorf, which cost \$500,000. Thus the two hotels represent an investment of near-\$15,000,000. Together they contain 1,185 lodging rooms, 675 with baths and 175 with parlors or sitting rooms. There will be 1,275 employes, more or 1 ss, on the pay roll. Of these 125 will be in the kitchen, 450 in the dining rooms, 200 chambermaids, 100 bellboys, and clerks, cashiers, laundresses, porters, engineers, mechanics and electricians make up the rest, including a full orchestra, One man will have nothing to do but look after the clocks, and that will keep

THE BALL ROOM.

The new ball room in the Astoria is 100 feet square, without a pillar, and three stories high. The banquet room or the Astor gallery as they call it, will be 190 by 60 feet. The two are considered the finest rooms of their size in the world. No palace in Europe contains any so beautiful. The dining rooms will seat 750 persons without crowding, which is 200 more than the Mills hotel can accommodate, but everything at the Mills hotel will be just as neat and wholesome, and the proprietor intends to serve as good coffee and bread for 5 cents as one can get at the Aster for 25 cents. There is considerable difference in the prices At the Mills hotel the charge is uni form-20 cents a day. At the Waldorf From the Detroit Free Press. and Astoria the cheapest room will be \$2.50, and the rates will run all the way up to \$50 a day or are just as comfortable at both hotels, and come from the same factory. At the Astoria the beds are made of brass, have similar woven-wire mattresses hair mattresses upon them. At the Mills the hair mattresses for single beds weigh twenty-nine pounds and the blankets cost \$2.50 a pair by the are of the finest Utica mills cotton and the counterpanes are spotless) white. At the Astoria the sheets are linen, and there is a bolster instead o an extra pillow. There is a velvet car pet on the floor, also, and various beau tiful and expensive pieces of furniture couches and easy chairs, and in each of the sitting rooms there is a piane All you get in the way of furniture at the Mills is a cane-bottom chair, two shelves, a row of hooks and a rug or

the floor before your bed. OTHER CONTRASTS.

The rooms at both hotels are lighter with electricity and heated with steam ventilation is perfect and the plumbing is up to the limit of sanitary science. Both have all the necessary elevators, and, being built of steel stone and fire-brick, are as near fire proof as modern architecture can be The marble stairways and vestibules are as white and as handsomely carved the oak trimmings are as highly polished at the Mills as at the Astoria. and the actual comforts are as good in one house as in the other; the only difference is in what we poor worms call luxuries.

At the Mills hotel there is a beautiful library and two reading rooms, 30 by 200 feet each, one of them for smokers, and pipes as well as cigars are permitted. There are smoking rooms at the Astoria also, but pipes are forbidden, and you have to buy your books, magazines and newspapers at the news stand, while at the Mills they are furnished free.

No liquors are sold or allowed at the Mills. At the Asteria you can get anything in the way of drink that the world produces, and the kitchen will furnish anything you are willing to pay for. At the Mills you can get meals for 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents, and all the way up to 50 cents, but the speciality will be 10 and 15 cent, meals. Ten cents for a breakfast, 10 cents for lunch and 25 cents for dinner, with a 5-cent cigar after dinner while you read the papers, and 20 cents for a room, makes the expense 70 cents a thin to ye."

day for every comfort a man can possibly need, which averages about \$5 a You can pay for your meals and ledging in advance if you choose, by the week or the month, but there is no reduction in prices. After the hotel gets fairly running some reduction may be made for permanent boarders, but all comers will be treated allke

There are laundry privileges at the Mills hotel as well as at the Astoria, only at the former they will not do up starched clothes. You can make ar arrangement, however, to have your Sunday shirt and collar done up outside of a little more than cost price.

GOOD FOOD. I did not find terrapin or broiled breasts of spring turkeys with truffles

on the bill of fare at the Mills hotel,

but you can get a mighty fine Irish

stew with onlons in it for 5 cents that is just exactly as good and a plate of hash or corn beef and cabbage for the same price. The Mills hotel is not run for charity any more than the Astoria, although it is the first atempt ever made in the United States to provide comforts and cleanliness for workingmen at low prices. Both hotels are commercial enterprises, although the men responsible for them did not expect to derive any profit from the investments. It is not reasonable for the Astors to expect dividends from a \$15,000,000 hotel, even at the prices that will be charged there, and Mr. D. O. Mills did not crect his model hotel for workingmen with any idea of adding to his already great wealth. Both he and the Astors are actuated by the same motives-by pride and public spirit and a desire to erect monuments by which their fellow-creatures may remember them, They are mixing benevolence with business. At the same time there is no more intention of giving people free lodging for free food at the Mills than at the Astoria. The patrons of both places are offered accommodations at certain prices, but they are expected to pay for what they take. Mr. Mills has furnished a beautiful, wholesome and comfortable home for men of small means at rates within the reach of every wage-carner, but he believes that it would be an injury instead of a blessing to make it free. It would destroy the object of the undertaking. It would encourage deadbeatism and pauperism and deprive the patron of his independence, his individuality and his self-respect. A workingman in New York or from Chicago or any traveler can ride up to the door of the Mills hotel in the street cars or on the ele-vated railroad, write his name in the egister and call for a room on the fifth floor or the seventh floor, as happens to suit his fancy, and pay for it, just as the rich man can ride up to the Astoria in a carriage and ask for a room that meets his taste. If they annot get what they want they can both go elsewhere, but the one is under no more obligation to Mr. Mills than the other to Mr. Astor, and that is the spirit Mr. Mills desires to simulate in the workingmen of this country, for he was once a workingman and know how it is himself. Everybody who admires progress and fine architecture and likes to boast about the United States being at the top side of nations ought to be grateful to both Mr. Astor and to Mr. Mills, and for similar rea-sons, and will be if they inspect these two hotels.

MONEY MICROBES.

A scientific association in one of the the members of the society being unble to attend turned over his admission ockets to a friend who said he thought he At the Mills they are of iron. Both knew somebody who would be interested The tickets passed as thankless gifts from person to person until they fell hite the names of a farmer and his wife. On learn-ing that a magic lantern was to be em-ployed they resolved to attend, even if it the blankets cost \$2.50 a pair by the did mean the trouble of bitching up and a gross. There are two pillows, one of little loss of sleep. They took seats away feathers and one of hair; the sheets back in the hall and made no sign of approval or objection. When the lectur was concluded he was heard to remark: "Mary, was you payin' 'tention?"
"Yes. As good as I could."

Are ye scart?

"I'm scart as much as I could underthout all them live animals that we can't

"Yes, An' I must say I doubted it till he roved it by showin' the picters."
"Do you remember his remarks 'bout early every kind of sickness bein' due to

"Yes," she answered, "But I don't see hut we're goin' to do about it."
"Mebbe you jined me in bein' 'specially impressed by his statement that one of the easiest ways of passin' these microbes around to where they do damage is in the handlin' of miney."

There was a long pensive silence, "Mary," he said with a sigh, "What is it?"

"I don't like to seem to complain 'hout what some people would look on as a blessin'. But I can't help thinkin' you an' me'd get more fun out o' life it we could run some rosk of not bein' so outlandish realthy."

MOURNING.

From the Dover State Sentinel,

A week ago a major of the Victoria we went to see the procession. When the cournful pageant was over we stood sinking of the solemn scene—those sadaced men, the reversed arms, slow tread, sad music, and touching sight of flag-draped coffin, and unused beliet. Some ne touched my cloow and said: "Was the dead gentleman anythin' to

e. mwam? 'No," said I, smiling in spite of myself. "Ye looked so sorry, I was full sure he was somethin' to ye," she continued dis-

oldier; that should be something to all

'Yis. Yis, to be sure. I do be feeling that way meself this marnin'. wouldn't it be grand, ma'am, mournin' for a man like that, supposin' he was some-

Sunday School Lesson for October 17.

Paul Before the Roman Governor.

Acts XXIV, 10-25.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

other rejecting this doctrine, (Acts xxiii, 8.) a great dissension arose, and Paul was taken into the castle for safety. Later a his religion against unjust aspersions. He

SALUTATION.—Tertullus began his speech with excessive flattery, (verses 2 and 3) which must have been as offensive as it was false. Paul's salutation was re-spectful, simple and manly, (verse 10.) He expressed his pleasure and gratitude in being permitted to plead his own cause of fact for a purpose. Tacitus, a Roman historian of that time, informs us that the governor had been several times involved with the Jewish patriots and zealots, whom he describes under the name of lent Jews. Paul intended to say that he considered it very fortunate that he stood before a ruler, who, by such experiences had learned the character of the people, and was prepared and disposed to judge

INNOCENCE.-After this brief appeal o the ability of Fellx, the apostle pleadthree considerations. First—Only twelve days had elapsed since he entered Jerusalem, and five of those had been spent in Caesarea, a period of time altogether too brief for any seditious movements. (verse 11.) Second—During the week of his stay in Jerusalem no one had found him in the temple, in the synagore. peech of Tertullus, who claimed that and was "a postilent fellow, a mover of edition," or, in other words, a disturber

BRADFORD'S FIRST PAPER

Files of the Bradford Gazette Give an Interesting View of Early Life and Times in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

From the Towarda Review.

A most interesting and valuable volumn is a file of the Bradford Gazette, Bradford county's first newspaper, now in the possession of Dallas yellowed pages one gets a view of the life and times of the young town and country obtainable nowhere else

The Bradford Gazette was establishd by Thomas Simpson in August, 1813, one year after the erection of the country and only 43 years after the first white settler, Randolph Fox, started his clearing at the mouth of Towarda creek. The first paper preserved in the file owned by Mr. Sweet is No. 5, and is dated September 7, 1813; it was published regular until August 23, 1814, when it appeared as a half sheet, and was discontinued.

On April 15, 1815, Burr Ridgeway and of it."

revived the paper, publishing it for three years. Considering the means of communication then existing the Gatette covered its new field very well. Those were the stirring days of the "War of 1812," and much space was given to war news on the land and sea, much of it many weeks or months old. In the issue of Feb. 1, 1814 appears the financial statement of the

> \$2,646.27; total expenditures \$2,743 --96; among the items is one of \$120.75 for clerk hire, and the bounties paid for the killing of wild animals, including wolves and panthers, was

NAMING THE TOWN.

The paper of May 16, 1815 contains me important items in the history of the borough of Towanda. The notice s headed "Naming the Town," and then says that at a meeting of the Court of Quarter Session in the township of Towanda, on May 8, 1815, Hon. John B. Gibson presiding, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town plot, laid out for the seat of justice, to vit: Simon Kinney, Charles F. Wells, Harry Spalding, Obadiah Spalding, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Jesse Woodruff, A. C. Stuart, Adam Conly, John E. Kent, Andrew Irwin, Burr Ridgeway, and O, H. Holden, being all the said nhabitants -John Frankin, Julius Tozer, Joseph Kinney, John Saltmarsh, Joseph Kingesbury, David Paine and others, citizens of Bradford county, setting forth that the inhabitants of the town plot have unanimously selected Monmouth for the designation of said town, and all agreed to use that name for the county town. Permission was asked of the court, and given to spread this proceeding on the ourt's record.

Then for the next year the paper s dated "Monmouth (Towarda township.) The final naming of Towarda is of itself quite a history. Col Means was one of those positive men, and a political leader in the county; a Democrat-then called Republican-and he had been the chief influence in locating the town where it stands. The issue of the Gazette of March 4, 1816, is dated "Williamston," and Burr Ridgeway ex-

"The name of this village having become the source of considerable strife, the editor, willing to accommodate all, announces a new name this day-may it give satisfaction and become permanent." This prefix of "William" was as much intended for William Means as had the name of 'Meansville." The place now had advocates who called it all the various names of Williamston, Monmouth, Towarda and Meansville, Pine Grove, etc. For so small a place it was al-ready much named, and each name had its advocates as well as its ap-To all these were added

company of desperate men bound themselves to kill Paul, and when this became known, the captain sent him under a strong guard to Felix, the governor, who resided at Caesarca. Five days after, Amanias, the high priest, accompanied by the rule of his faith and practice. (2 Tim. 1) the bullets and Textuline are adversaried by the rule of his faith and practice. (2 Tim. 1) the rule of his faith and practice. (2 Tim. 1) the rule of his faith and practice. the ciders and Tertulius, an advocate, fol-lowed to present their charges. After an 15.) expecting a resurrection of the just address by Tertulius, the governor per-mitted Paul to speak for himself, a mark of great favor. That speech, delivered thous, seeking in all his career to be right with utmost composure, and evidently with God and man. In short, he worwithout premeditation, will engage our shipped the same God, held the same thought today.

Scripture, cherished the same hope and honestly sought to lead a good life, it was improper to call such a man a here-

OCCUPATION .- Proposing to give the ullest and clearest possible account of nimself, the apostle next proceeds to show spressed his pleasure and gratitude in himself, the apostic next proceeds to show being permitted to plead his own cause of one who had "been many years a wige to the nation." That reference to he past service of Felix was in no sense omplimentary,—is was a mere statement alms, (Rom. xv. 25.) an act that would be regarded as praiseworthy by all, whether Christian, Jews or heathen. Having discharged this office, he had entered into the temple to perform acts of purification, required under the laws of Moses. robbers, upon whom he inflicted severe punishments. Indeed, his term of office was full of troubles caused by the turbuful manner, not with any noise or confu-sion, not with a crowd gathered about him whom he might incite to disorder. While thus engaged certain Jews from Asia, (Acts xxi, 25.) some of those people who previously annoyed him, came into the temple and found him. This plain re-cital of the whole case showed concluively that he, a pure-minded, well-behave ed citizen, had been the violim of envy and

in Jerusalem no one had found him in the temple, in the synagogues, or in the streets, disputing with any one, or creating a disturbance of any kind (verse 12). Third—There was absolutely no proof that

"Vauxhall" and "Claverack," the riginal name of the Connecticut pur-

FINALLY SETTLED. In 1822 the name was still a subject of contention. The Gazette was now dated Meansville. This finally beame, when the subject had entered into the county's politics, the Democratic favorite of the opposition. This went on unabated until 1828; at that time Judge Ryon was senator from this district. It is said that, through the influences of James P. Bull and William Patton Democ posed the incorporation of the village for some time on the ground that the neorporators had selected the name "Towanda." But after some time he consented, and it was finally settled officially and permanently in the incorporation act. The tradition yet remains that there was a private meeting of the citizens, and those at the meeting petitioned the legislature for the incorporation under the name of lowanda, and that before they were detected by the other side the bill had

OUR RAILROAD MILEAGE. Is Irregularly Distributed Over the Country and Growing Unevenly.

passed and become a law.

From the New York Sun. New York is the first of the States n respect of population. Pennsylvania is second. Texas is the largest of the States. California is the second largest. Yet neither New York, Pennsylvania, Texas nor California stands first in respect of railroad mileage; that distinction belongs to Illinois. The railroad mileage of Illinois exceeds 10,600. The significance of that figure may be understood when it is known that the railroad mileage of Russia is only 25,-000. Second in the list of States in railroad mileage is Pennsylvania, New York comes sixth, Kansas, Iowa, and Ohio being ahead of it; Kansas has a railroad mileage of 8,900, Iowa 8,500, Ohio, of 8,700, and New York of 8,200 The railroad mileage of New York small as it is by comparison with that of some other States is large when compared with that of some European countries. The mileage of Spain, nation of 16,000,000 people, is only 7,50 and that of Portugal is but 1,500, though the population is three-quarters as large as that of the Empire State. Montana with an area of 146,000 square miles, has only 2,700 miles of railroad, while New Jersey, with only ,800 square miles, has 2,200 miles of railroad. Utah and Minnesota are al most exactly the same size, and the little difference which exists between them is in favor of Utah, but Minne sota has only 1,300 miles of railroad

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15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee

CONTEXT.—In his address before the Sambedrin, studied last week, Paul announced his belief in the resurrection. As the council was composed of Pharisers and Sadducces, the one holding and the Christianity. In his reply Paul confessed

LIBERTY.—Having listened attentively to this speech the governor adjourned the case, promising another hearing when Lysias, the captain, came. (Verse 2). This was honorable and wise. A judge needs Lysins, the captain, came. (Verse 2). This was henorable and wise. A judge needs to gather evidence from all sources before giving a decision. (Deut. xix, 16). It appears, however, that Felix was kindly disposed toward Paul, for he commands a centurion to keep him, that is, to provide suitable quarters, to protect him against enemies, and to allow the visit of a quaintances. (Verse 23). As a furthe mark of good will (Prov. xvi, 7), he ordered

that Paul should have liberty, so that he was not treated as a criminal. This was equivalent to an endorsement. Probably the words and spirit of the apostle had made a favorable impression. Besides, it is expressly stated (verse 23) that Fellx had knowledge of the Christian religion, and that inclined him to deal kindly with its representative. CONVICTION .- It is probable that the Jews obtained no subsequent hearing, as none is mentioned. Having no witnesses

to sustain their charges, they were, doubt-less, compelled to withdraw and return to Jerusalem. A few days after, Felix, with his wife, Drusilia, who was a Jewess, invited Paul to speak before them con-cerning his faith in Christ. (Verse 24). It is impossible to determine whether at the first the governor was influenced by a mercenary motive. (Verse 25). Paul spoke upon the fundamentals of religion, rightcousness, temperation and judgment. (I Peter III, 15). The sermon is not reported. Felix was convicted. He trembled under sense of sin and its consequences. (Ezra c. 9). And yet, though near the kingdom, he dismissed the faithful preacher, promlaing at a more convenient season to call for him. What thoughts and feelings struggled within who shall say? What re-sulted from the procrastination no one shall tell. It was the turning point in life, and Felix entered the wrong path.

CONCLUSION-This appearance of Paul before the Roman governor fulfilled the prediction of Christ (Matt, x, 18), and served several important ends in advancing the cause of religion. The Jews were frustrated in their purpose to persecute. The heroic and godly character of an apostle shone forth in the clearest light in commondation of his faith, while his ready replies to the accusations proved his intelligence. (I Peter II, 15). It furnished an opportunity to deliver the gospel mes-sage to those who were in high position, who might not otherwise have heard it, ould be presented to support the accusa-ions made. These three points formed a produced (verse 29.) He appealed to them science. It brought into close relations complete answer to the first part of the there and then to state whether on that cll any evidence of his guilt had been and for a time, at least, aroused the con-produced. (verse 29.) He appealed to them science. It brought into close relations occasion he had behaved himself improp-erly, in any particular, except that he had announced his belief in the resurrection, measure himself. It was the beginning of

> while Utah has 6,000. Nevada and Vermont have almost to a mile the same railroad mileage, but Nevada has an area of 110,000 square miles and

Vermont an area of only 9,000. The total railroad mileage of England is 14,000, less than that of Illinois and Indiana together, and the total mileage of the United Kingdom, England, Scotland and Ireland (there is a larger railroad mileage in Scotland than in Ireland.) is less than that of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, The despairty between the States in matter of railroad building is creasing for new lines are being pushed constantly in some sections of the country while others are neglected. In Connecticut, for instance, the present railroad mileage has increased less than 100 in the last seventeen years though in the same period the railroad mileage of Florida has increased from 518 to 3,000. Virginia has doubled its railroad trackage since 1889; so has Kentucky; but Washington state has increased its mileage in the same period from 289 miles to 2,890 miles.

It is supposed popularly that ther has been less railroad developement in the South than in many of the Northern States, but the contrary is true. From 1880 to 1889 the railroad mileage of the middle Atlantic States-New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland-increased 50 pe cent.,and that of the five north central states-Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin-60 per cent. But in the same period the railroad mileage of what are called the Mississippi Valley States-Louisiana, Missis sippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ten--increased 100 per cent., and the railroad mileage of the South At lantic States-Virginia, North Caro lina, South Carolina, Georgia, West Virginia, and Florida -increased 120 per cent. The average cost of con structing a mile of railroad is \$65,000.

"WHERE'S HITT?"

Before He Would Spenk Lincoln Wanted to Know.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, began his career as a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, where his expertness as a stenographer caused him to be assign ed to report the speeches of Abraham Lincoln in his celebrated joint debate with Douglas in 1858. Lincoln came to depend on his young friend so that his first thought, when facing an audience would be to see that Hitt had his pencil ready. On one occasion the chairman of a meeting had introduced Lincoln to the great audience who had gathered to hear him, and every sound was hushed and every head bent to catch the first syllables that were to fall from the lips of the orator. Lincoln was observed to be uneasy. He craned his long neck this way and that, peering about the front rows of the expectant multitude. Then he broke the stillness with the sudden query, "Where's Hitt?" The spectators exchanged glances, thinking something untoward had happened. No body understood the question except a few newspaper men, who were aware of the part played by the young stenographer. Again Lincoln made as if to speak

but only to ask, anxiously: "Where's Hitt? Doesn't anybody know where Hitt is?" A reporter who stood near s window, after taking a quick survey of the landscape, called back: "It's all right: Hitt's coming." And he And he was. He had been to dine with a friend, and accidentally overstayed his As he pushed his way into the hall, all breathless, Lincoln heaved : great sigh of relief, and soon plunged into a speech which, by many critics. was pronounced the most effective of the campaign.-The Illustrated Ameri-

Equal to the Occasion. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Hullo, George. Back from the sea-

"Yep."
"Come back engaged?"
"Yep."

"All of them, I was the only man there."

A Fearful Experience

A POSTMASTER LOSES THE USE OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS.

Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield Center, Meets with a Hazardous Encounter Which Renders Him Helpless.

From Otsego Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

tise.
"I learned that the pills were prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and only cost 50 cents a box Hombe Hannah, Notary Public.

Mr. Edwin R. Tripp, the postmaster at Middlefield Center, N. Y., recently had a dangerous experience which left him in a helpless state. His system was so much shattered that it was feared he might never recover.

In an interview with a reporter of the Republican, regarding this experience which had attracted considerable attention, Mr. Tripp stated:

"In March, 1892, I was taken with what I afterward learned was locomotor ataxia, and was unable to walk, and I kept getting worse until I lost the use of my arms. I doctored with two skillful dectors but received no benefit, and also used a color total total battery but kept getting was unable to dress or undress myself, and could not get around the house unless I was moved in a chair.

"I think it was in June that I read of the case of a man in Saratoga Co., N. Y., who was taken very much as myself. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which contained, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, and had been cured by their use.

"I learned that the pills were prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Sche-

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